

BANGKOK RECORDER.

A Semi-monthly Journal

RES POLITICAE, LITERATURA, SCIENTIA, COMMERCIUM, RES LOCI, ET IN OMNIBUS VERITAS

VOL. I.

BANGKOK WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st 1865.

NO. 2.

The Bangkok Recorder.

A Semi-monthly journal will be issued from the printing office of the American Missionary Association, at the mouth of the Canal, "*Klong Bang Luang*" about the 1st and 15th of every month. It will contain such Political, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, and Local intelligence, as shall render it worthy of the general patronage.

The Recorder will be open to Correspondents subject to the usual restrictions.

The proprietors will not be responsible for the sentiments of their correspondents.

No communication will be admitted unless accompanied by the name of the Correspondent.

No rejected manuscript will be returned unless as a special favor.

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N. A. Mc. DONALD EDITOR

D. B. BRADLEY PUBLISHER

BANGKOK FEBRUARY 1ST

The *resume* of a fortnight in such a place as this affords but little that is startling. We Europeans here are a small community by ourselves, isolated as it were from

the "rest of mankind", and to create our own items of news beyond what goes the the round of the daily gossip, and the regular routine of business affairs is rather a difficult undertaking. The rice famine does not come single handed, for in consequence of it, we are likely to have a dearth of news also. The Chow Phya, the source of our usual semi-monthly mail, has for a time at least been turned from her usual course. Many of us did not receive our full mail upon the lost arrival of the steamer, and now this another detention will make it, as toppers say "long between drams".

One little item of news however has been received in a private way, which to those of us who are thoroughly American, will compensate in a great degree for the absence of much other useful information.

Along the wires of the Pacific telegraph, that great artery which connects California with her living head and her sisters upon the Atlantic, flashed this interesting piece of information. "*Abram Lincoln is re-elected President of the United States*". That news made its way thence to China, and thence to Bangkok.

The North has thus shown to the world that she is not so nearly exhausted as was supposed, and that after a four year's fearful contest she is not yet willing to make concessions to rebels and slavery.

To give up the struggle at this stage of affairs would simply have

been to murder uselessly at least one hundred thousand brave men.

The rebels have been hoping much from the Presidential campaign, and their sympathizers in the North. Those hopes are now frustrated. They have their last man under arms. We may yet expect to hear of one or two more bloody actions,—the last convulsive throes,—the desperation struggle of a dying monster, and then the great rebellion will be among the things that were.

But has this great city no news? With its hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, and babel tongues, has it nothing worth recording? There are doubtless many things which are highly interesting to the natives themselves but would not be so to the majority of European readers.

The most important event is the return of His Majesty the Supreme King and the royal retinue from a visit to Petchaburce. The Court has really been "out of town" enjoying for a time the bracing air of the Mountain Palace; where with appropriate ceremonies the *top-knot* of two of the royal offspring was removed. This in the estimation of many of this people, forms an important epoch in their history. How much importance royalty may attach to it we know not. Perhaps like some other things it may be made out a mere custom,—a custom however as immutable as the laws of the "Medes and Persians". It is well known that the common people attach much importance to it. The general opinion

is, that if it is neglected, it will prove disastrous to the child resulting in early death.

Before leaving Petchaburee, the Royal party were amusing themselves in sending up balloons, which had likely to prove disastrous to the Palace itself. One of the balloons descended upon the attap roof of one of the out buildings connected with the Palace and set it on fire, which resulted in the destruction of a considerable amount of property.

Among the *happy family* of Europeans here, we expected, at one time during the past fortnight, to be under the necessity of recording some trouble. The usually clear horizon portended a storm. The trumpet was sounded and the assembly called. Reporters too were there with pencil and paper in hand ready to give to the world the result of the deliberations. There was however a difference of opinion in the assembly. Some saw danger nigh, but others were incredulous. Some spoke warmly and eloquently. No result however was reached, and the cloud, in the mean time, passed away, and the horizon was again clear. The powers that be, are still in the exercise of their usual functions.

Rumour however says that the real object of the assembly was not broached; as to the truth of this we know not. There are few families so well regulated that domestic differences and difficulties will not sometimes arise, but when these have passed off, and full reconciliation has been made, the less the world knows about the nature of the difficulty the better.

No one can help but know, that we have, for the last week, been in the midst of the Chinese holidays. In this latitude, where we have no shouting boys in the streets, full show cases nor low mercury to remind us, many of us can pass our own holidays almost uncon-

sciously. The natives however will not let us pass theirs so.

Those of us who have any Celestials in our employ find our domestic arrangements somewhat interfered with. True we have been surfeited with pork, and sweet meats, and our ears deafened with the sound of firecrackers, and the thrilling notes of the gong, but what are all these when we come home to dinner and find the cook away on a "spree".

It is wonderful the power of custom upon these Orientals. Many of the Chinese here, never again expect to set foot upon the soil of their own Celestial empire, and one would suppose that a day or two of frolic would satisfy them; but nothing short of the whole will suffice. The Siamo-Chinese, many of whom can scarcely speak a word of Chinese, are as crazy as others.

Some of the Siamese have also had their equilibrium somewhat disturbed, which they will scarcely be able to regain during the next month, when their own New year commences. And then in another month comes the *Song-Kran* when the Siamese become as nearly crazy as it is possible to be and not experience the reality. We may therefore expect nothing but trouble with servants for the next three months.

AN HISTORIC RELIC.

The Rev. S. Mattoon, of this city, through the politeness of Mr. G. A. Finck, who has recently returned from China, has been made the recipient of a beautifully finished walking stick. This stick is a present to Mr. Mattoon, from Capt. F. W. Harvey, of the British Ship "Harvest Home".

It has also an historic reminiscence. It is made from a piece of oak taken from the old ship *Minden*, which figured as prison-ship in the war of 1812, and on board of which Francis Key composed the "Star Spangled Banner", on Sept. 12th 1814.

On that day the British fleet made an attack upon Fort Mc Henry near Baltimore. Early in the morning Mr. Key had gone on board the fleet, to ask the release of some prisoners, and was detained on board the *Minden* during the day, and whilst the ac-

tion was progressing, he composed the "Star Spangled Banner". The *Minden* was sold in Canton, in 1862 to the Chinese, who broke her up, for the timber, iron, and copper, she contained.

Rev. J. C. Nevin, Missionary of the United Presbyterian Church, secured a block of wood from the vessel, upon which he had executed the following design. On one side is carved the Union flag, with fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, and the beginning and closing words of the "Star Spangled Banner". The date of the battle is also given, 1814. The character of the *Minden* during the war is represented by a pair of manacles, and chains. On the other side the Canton date is given, and there is a broken cannon, and anchor, showing that the ship is destroyed. The design was beautifully executed by a Chinaman whose name, and place of business, appear in Chinese characters on the end of the block. Thus designed, the block was sent by Mr. Nevin, and presented to Mayor Henry of Philadelphia, to be placed in Independence Hall in that city.

FOR THE BANGKOK RECORDER,

PETCHABUREE

This year was ushered in at Petchaburee with a ceremony, which the place has never witnessed before. The unusual stir and amount of preparation beforehand betokened something extra. Were two hundred thousand bamboo trees brought, and those spacious buildings erected, and that large enclosure made for the purpose of holding a FAIR? It would be well if they were never used for any thing less advantageous.

The occasion for all this preparation is the hair-cutting of two young princesses in the family of His Majesty the First King. The royal train arrived at Ban-Mai, the royal landing on Thursday the 5th January, and proceeded from thence by carriage to the Royal Country Palace, which is situated on the summit of a small mount.

The landing place is three or four miles below the town, and connected with it by a beautifully smooth road, along which it is a great treat to ride or drive, a luxury not every where to be enjoyed in this country. The visitor here is agreeably disappointed to find roads leading in almost every direction, and through the kindness of the enterprising and gentlemanly Lieut. Governor he will hardly ever fail of having horses, and carriages at his command.

The road across the plain from the river to the palace summit is about three fifths of a mile long. Here the grand royal procession took place. This road was guarded on each side by various ornamental standards and lattice work, and covered with matting. The grand processions commenced on Friday the 13th and continued, one each day, till Monday, when at an early hour the "top knot" was removed.

The dress of the young princesses, while in procession, was Oriental in style and magnificence, consisting principally of gold and diamonds;—a neat and beautiful little crown of curiously wrought gold and studded with diamonds—a broad collar covering the shoulders which seemed to be a net work of gold and jewels—necklace—bracelets—anklets—and the tiny little slippers—all of the same costly materials. This must have been, like the ancient coat of mail, no easy burden to bear, for I saw one of the young Princesses breathing heavily as though she were uneasy under all this weight of jewelry. They were seated in nicely gilded chairs borne on men's shoulders, and attended, each by twelve noblemen richly, and beautifully dressed, but strangely disfigured with a one-horned hat on their heads.

The whole procession was a motley company composed of soldiers, pioneers, bands of music, standard bearers, and persons variously dressed, representing different nationalities, such as Chinese, Malay, Peguan, Karen, Hindoo, and European. That representing the ancient style of Siamese dress, looked very genteel and becoming, and would add much to their appearance if in vogue now. The only objectionable feature of the whole appearance was a laughable attempt to imitate an European lady's dress.

The tonsure took place in a beautifully decorated hall adjoining the palace on the summit. The little beauties were seated up on a mat on the floor, while the attendants proceeded to remove the miniature crown of gold, and unloose the knot of hair and prepare it for taking its final leave of the two youthful heads.

Precious locks of hair! You must now be laid aside: Your ornament is no longer needed! Never again will there be the same magnificent display made for you. Prepare to take your leave.

His Majesty, assisted by two princes, with a pair of barbers shears soon removed the cherished locks, amidst a deafening jargon from Brahman conch, brazen-horn, flagelet, and a variety of other instruments of unharmonious sound; and the children were conducted out to bathe.

Adjoining the hall was an artificial mountain, in one of the crevices of which was a miniature throne with a white canopy where they took their seats. Immediately above them, among the artificial crags projected, the heads of four different animals representing the four quarters of the globe, out of the mouths of which came water sprinkling the "hairless scalps" beneath. His Majesty then poured water upon each of their heads from a small shell which had been used by his royal ancestors in the old capital four generations ago. This ceremony of pouring water was followed up by a few others, while the poor little sufferers sat

shivering in their wet garments in the fresh morning breeze; and each splash of the water called forth a deep drawn sigh, which seemed to say "touch lightly."

The whole pageant was Oriental in style, and princely in magnificence, and closed up on Wednesday evening with royal fireworks on the summit, a little out of the usual order. It is not often His Majesty entertains his cortege with so brilliant and startling a display of the power of fire to consume attap roof, and buildings entire as was witnessed that evening.

S. G.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Our neighbor of "The Siam Times" occupies several columns of his last issue with the affairs of the above named official. We had not designed to make them the subject of comment, and only do so now, to correct what we regard a serious error, which our neighbor of "The Siam Times" has made in the advice which he offers to the Commissioner of Police.

We think this the more necessary as our neighbor claims to be the adviser of the Ruling Powers, and because of the "ex-cathedra" style in which the advice is given.

We entertain none but the most friendly sentiments toward the Commissioner of Police, and will cheerfully do all in our power to render his official position the least embarrassing to himself, and most useful to his employers, and the community in general. But we cannot think it the part of true friendship either to the Commissioner, or to the Siamese government, to ignore Treaty obligations, and give advice, which, if followed, must inevitably lead to fresh complications.

Our neighbor advises the Commissioner to apply to the Siamese government, his employers, for Magisterial powers, and then adds "Thus secured, your acts in fining, imprisoning, or flogging any of the members of the force under your control, will be official acts, for the performance of which you will be answerable only to the Siamese tribunals."

Can it be possible that our neighbor does not know, that while existing Treaties are in force, the Siamese government can neither give nor exercise Magisterial authority over the subjects of any of the Treaty Powers? No commission, no authority, which the Siamese government can grant, can remove the acts of the Commissioner toward British subjects, whether they be official, semi-official, or private, from under the jurisdiction of the British Consul.

If there is any change, the second remedy which our neighbor proposes we think the right one. Let the members of the Police force be Siamese subjects, and let the Siamese government clearly define the extent of the authority, which the Commissioner

has over them. The Commissioner would still be under British jurisdiction; but no complaint of any members of his force could come before the Consul, except through the regular Siamese Official channels, and he would not be liable, unless he had both committed a breach of British law, and transgressed the powers given him by the Siamese government.

If suitable persons, subjects of Siam can not be found for the purposes of the Police, the only course is for the Commissioner to submit to the necessities of his position, and bring any member of his force, who may have committed himself, before the Consul of the Country of which he is a subject for punishment. It appears to us both useless, and unwise, for either the Commissioner or the community to "run a muck" against legitimate Consular authority in whatever hands it may be found.

FOR THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

The lull in our business affairs though not at all desirable, will doubtless not pass without effecting its intended good. It will give us time to breathe, as well as afford time for reflection, and the enlargement of our acquaintance with the world. Had this been an ordinary year bringing its usual good crop of the great staple of the country, those of us engaged in business would doubtless have been buying rice, and loading ships as usual; scarcely allowing our thoughts to range beyond the regular routine of business and thus unconsciously becoming men of one idea.

As we take a retrospect of the last four or five years, we see great changes in the commercial world, as well as in the political. These have been effected to a great extent by revolutions in the political. In the United States, King Cotton had acquired a power almost absolute, and was supported upon his throne by a powerful aristocracy. Nor was his power confined to his own dominions alone, but extended across the Atlantic to Europe. Relying upon his influence abroad, he attempted a movement which proved his ruin. He soon found his ports blockaded, and his own carcass, useless to himself, left to rot upon his own soil.

As a consequence, across the Atlantic thousands of operatives, who had hitherto been able to make a respectable living, were thrown out of employment, and became objects of charity, and many who appeared to be driving a good business, became insolvent. American shipping too, by relentless privateers, was driven almost wholly from the seas.

In Siam, however, we were apparently safe. Free from the civil wars of America, and China, and also apparently free from any difficulty from without, the merchants felt comparatively secure. Holding the keys, as it were, of the "rice granary of the

world," the rest of the world might fight it out, and we could supply them with rice. A few short months pass away, and our godowns are empty, our rice mills are silent, and we are apparently upon the verge of a famine. The usual copious rains of the season have been in a great measure withheld, and as a consequence the crop is a failure.

Those of us who hold to particular providences, of course feel that the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, has some great object to accomplish by this, and which is yet to be developed. What that object is we dare scarcely conjecture.

It may, for aught we know, be to develop further the resources of this country. It may be made the means of turning the attention of both natives and foreigners more particularly to the cultivation of rice. If with their dilatory habits, and imperfect modes of farming, Siam may without exaggeration be called, the "rice granary of the world,"—what might not be expected with a proper degree of industry, and improved modes of cultivation. This then may be the means of causing this people to throw away their miserable utensils, and make-shift ways of farming. They may also be made to turn their attention to proper modes of irrigation, so that they may not be so much dependent on the flooding of the country.

This scarcity of rice too may be made the means of discovering some hitherto unknown source of wealth, and of turning the principle Channel of commerce in quite a different direction. Most of the useful inventions have at first been looked upon as Calamities.

Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, in the United States, labor saving machines were very greatly increased. Many of the laboring classes looked upon those with a jealous eye, and considered them as taking the bread out of their own mouths.

Thousands of women in the larger cities made a doleful living by the use of their needles, but upon the introduction of the sewing machine they were apparently deprived of even that. Farming utensils such as planting machines, and reaping machines were also greatly increased, with apparently the same effect.

After the outbreak of the rebellion however, an overruling Providence could be seen in all these. Without the sewing machine the vast armies of the Union, could never have been properly clothed, and without the other labor-saving machines the seed could never have been planted, and the harvests gathered. Those same laboring classes too, who were apparently thrown out of employment, have been able at other employments almost to quadruple their former wages.

King cotton was about to be dethroned, but near the same time was discovered that which is likely to prove an inexhaustible

source of wealth. Had any one come forward seven years ago, and declared that beneath the distorted strata of Western Pennsylvania, and Western Virginia,—many places upon whose surface, appeared to have been intended by nature, for the lair of the wild beast, or the growth of Whortleberries,—there was deposited pure oil enough to burn up creation, he would have been looked upon as a mad-man. The good people of those regions would doubtless have taken pains to place him in one of those human institutions called insane asylums.

Although so lately discovered; there are in the oil business, in different portions of the United States, over two hundred and fifty companies, with an aggregate capital of one hundred and forty millions of dollars. Vast quantities are also exported to Europe, and different other parts of the world. This has also created a corresponding revolution in lamps, and burners. The old are thrown aside, and replaced by new. A house in New York, has received from Russia, an order for two hundred thousand dollars worth of petroleum lamps.

That same nature has been at work here. She has upheaved from the bed of the sea beautiful islands. Upon the main land too, which the sea appears to have covered at one time and then receded, that same internal power has been felt. Mountains with distorted and ragged rocks, rise up above the plain, and some of them even appear as if they might have been thrown from a distance and placed upon the surface. Among the distorted strata of some of these, their may be a source of wealth, as powerful, as that arising in the form of the rice crop, from the alluvial deposits of the valley of the Meinan Chow Phya.

Another thought too suggests itself. There is also here an apparent decline in the cocoa nut. The scarcity of the nut together with the high tax imposed upon the tree makes oil very dear. It has doubled within the last four years. Might not petroleum be imported, and sold at least as cheaply per gallon as oil produced from the cocoa nut?

We venture to assert therefore that there is still some undiscovered sources of trade here. Who will find them? This too is beautiful weather for touring, and exploring the country. Those therefore who are not otherwise particularly engaged would "do well" to try it.

NARPRAT JR.

STEAMER CHOW PHYA.

Since writing the article on our first page this welcome messenger has arrived. She left Singapore, on the 18th at 5, 30 P.M. and arrived at Cape St. James, at 10 A.M. 23rd, anchoring at Saigon, at 5 P.M. Left Saigon, on the 26th at 4, 30 P.M. Cape St. James, on the evening of the 29th, and arrived at Bangkok at noon 30th.

Police Cases.

FROM 1ST FEB TO 31ST JANUARY 1885.

REPORTED BY S. J. B. AMES

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

| | |
|---|--|
| 6 | Cases of Larceny. |
| 6 | do do Fighting. |
| 2 | do do Carrying dangerous weapons. |
| 2 | do do Fugitive slaves |
| 1 | do do Burglary. [of ill fame. |
| 1 | do do Breach of the peace in a house |
| 1 | do do Assaulting the Police. |
| 1 | do do Drunk and disorderly. |
| 1 | do do Trying to pass counterfeit coin |
| 2 | do do Debt. |
| 1 | do do Contraband Opium. |
| 1 | do do Cheating at a gambling house |
| 1 | do do Carelessly poking a woman's eye out with a stick whilst passing through the Bazar. |

APPOINTMENT OF CONSUL

Among the news brought by the Chow Phya, we learn that Thomas George Knox Esq. has received his appointment, as H. B. M. Consul to Siam. May we be allowed to congratulate Mr. Knox on his appointment.

ELECTION NEWS—UNITED STATES

Mr. Lincoln re-elected President by an overwhelming majority, having received 213 electoral votes to McClellan's 21. New Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware, alone giving a majority for McClellan. Lincoln's popular majority is about 400,000.

Ours being a Semi-monthly Journal, it is not in our programme to give the latest news upon the arrival of the mail. It may occasionally happen that we can do so. The very great majority of our readers get the latest news in European papers in a much fuller form than we can give it.

We would indeed prefer rather to wait a day or two after the arrival, lest among the multitude of reading matter, our journal like some others might be cast aside without notice. When we get our arrangements properly made, however, we shall be able to give the latest telegraphic news to our subscribers in an extra.

Notice

There will be preaching in the English language every Sabbath at 4 P. M., in the New Protestant Chapel, situated upon the river bank, adjoining the premises of the BORNBO COMPANY LIMITED, AND J. GUNN & Co.

All are cordially invited to attend. This is the only union service in the city, and is the continuation of one commenced about thirty years ago.

There is also a meeting there every Saturday at 4 P. M. under the supervision of Prof. C. Hewelton for the purpose of practising Church music.

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

LOSS OF ENGLISH SCHR., FAHKEE.
CAPT. HOWLAND,

Statement of the Mate, Mr. G. E. Sands who arrived here on Saturday 21st, Jan. 1865.

Nov. 21st. Left the anchorage, with a full cargo, consisting of teak logs, and planks in the lower hold, rice and pepper in the tween decks, with some sapanwood for stowage. The ship was staunch and tight with a full crew, consisting of Capt. Mate, second Mate, Carpenter, (Steward, Cook, both Chinese) one boy, and five hands before the mast. The ship was well found in sails, rigging, and every thing necessary for the intended voyage. The prevailing winds at, and after starting, were light and variable, and nothing of any consequence occurred up to the 24th. Noon, Lat. by observation 12° 42' N. Long. uncertain, not having the Log book, it being in the possession of the Capt. Wind, light, northerly, all sail set to the best advantage, pumps in good order, and regularly attended, ship making no water, 8 P. M. calm; 10, Light breeze, N. E. midnight, breeze N. E. freshening, 2 A. M. 25th, blowing fresh, took in light sails, day light, wind steadily increasing, with a heavy sea, 6 A. M. sounded the pumps, and found two feet water in the hold, rigged and manned both pumps, and kept them going till 8 A. M. when one of the men, having occasion to go below into the fore-castle, reported "water coming through the seams of the deck." We opened the fore hatch, and went below, when we found the lower hold full of water, some of the hands were sent with buckets to bail, and both pumps were kept a going; but all our efforts were in vain, the water gaining rapidly upon us. We then shortened sail, and got the ship before the wind, 9 P. M. hold full of water. One of the men reported a sail in sight, which proved to be the Hamburg Barque *Superb*. We signaled her, and got out the long boat.

I went on board of the *Superb*, when the Capt. asked, if we wished to be taken off the wreck, and offered to take us all on board of the *Superb*, if we wished to go. I thanked him for his kindness, but declined accepting of his offer, knowing that the ship would keep above water, we hoped to be able to reach some port in the Gulf with her in safety. I requested the Capt. to furnish us with provisions, our own having been rendered useless by salt water. He kindly supplied our wants, and we returned to the ship, dropped the boat astern and filled away the yards.

After parting company with the *Superb*, we steered as near west, as the wind at N. E. would permit us to do with square yards. The fore and aft sails being stowed. During the day the wind veered and hauled between North and East meantime the ship made about a W. S. W. course, 2½ knots

per hour. At sun set, we lowered the quarter boat from the davits, and dropped her astern with the long boat.

The cargo in the hold being all afloat, a slight squall would capsize the ship, it was therefore prudent to be prepared for whatever might happen.

The ship having filled so rapidly, in three hours, at 6 A. M. when we commenced pumping there was only two feet water in the hold, and at 9 A. M. the ship settled down, her hold being full of water, we had no time to save any thing belonging to us, and when we had time, we could not save any thing, all being under water, all the provisions we had, were about 100 lbs bread, three hams, a few pomeloes, and one bucket, about two gallons of water. 8 P. M. wind moderate, midnight, squally, I went into the long boat leaving the 2nd Mate in charge of the ship, with orders, not to brace the yards any sharper up, and to shorten sail if the breeze freshened. About 2 P. M. on the morning of the 26th, while in the long boat, I was awoke by a noise, and the words "Hard up," uttered in a loud voice, upon jumping up, I found that a squall had struck the ship on her starboard beam, and she was in the act of rolling over on her beam ends. At the time the ship capsized, the steward, cook and one seamen was in the long boat with me, the carpenter and boy in the other. I ordered the boats to be cut away from the ship, which was done, and we went to the assistance of the remainder of the crew, and succeeded in getting them all into the boats in safety.

We divided the crew, the Capt. 2nd mate, carpenter two seamen and boy in one boat, mate, steward, cook, and three seamen in the other, and shaped our course for the land.

Immediately after we left the wreck, I found that one of the pintles, which the rudder ships on was broken off the boats stern, so that I had great difficulty in keeping her near her course, this together with the darkness of the night, and the heavy sea, caused our boats to part company. Soon after this the other pintle drew out of the boats stern, and then I had to take one of the three oars which we had pulling to steer with, we continued pulling till daylight, we then put in the oars and commenced rigging a sail, taking an oar for a mast, and a bed-tick, belonging to the Chinese steward, for a sail, in this way we were soon enabled to go ahead, at the rate of about five knots per hour.

As soon as we got all finished, and the boat going a head, we commenced our morning meal, having eaten but little the day previous, (for my own part I had only eaten a peice of biscuit, and raw meat, on the day before, we having discovered the leak before breakfast) our present meal consisted of the same, viz—biscuit, raw ham, and a peice of pumaloe, wishing to save our water, we did not use any of it then.

We had a fine breeze all that day, and through the night, at about 2 A. M. we made the land, and about 4 A. M. found that we were not far enough to windward to get into Pathieu, so we kept away, and ran into the bay of Kow Laung, where we found a native Junk in course of building. There were only the workmen, and two or three women, who cooked for them, in this place. We hauled our boat up on the beach, the natives voluntarily assisting us.

We soon made our condition known to them, telling them if they would assist us, we would give them some of our clothes, as we could not pay them in any other way, they then gave us every assistance in their power. We got a mast cut in the woods, and a spar for an oar, (having lost one of those we had) a new shaft, and the rudder fixed, while some of our men were getting our sail, and fitted rigging for the mast, this we made out of the peice of rope which had been cut from the ship's stern, when she went on her beams end, by unlaying the strands, and laying them up again in small rope, in this way we got every thing fitted, and were enabled to leave again on the afternoon of the 28th. We had a heavy sea to contend with, and broke one of our oars in doing so, but finally succeeded, and stood off shore for the best part of the night, on the morning of the 29th, we stood in again, and found that we had gone to leeward and was not able to fetch the place we had left. I then thought, of a new rig for the boat. I rigged a kind of jigger sail to keep the boat from going so much to leeward: this was soon done, with a blanket for a sail, and some spare spars, which we took with us from the shore, we stood close into the land, making short tacks, during the night, but in the morning found that we were still getting to leeward. The weather was fine, the breeze moderate, but in her present condition, there was no hope of working the boat up the coast. Having neither compass, chart, nor any thing to assist me, and with but little knowledge of the coast, I scarcely knew what to do, but Providence sent a Chinese Junk in our way, and as soon as we saw her, we stood across her bows, so as to be able to speak her. I then told the Chinamen in the boat what to say to the Captain of the Junk who informed us, that Champoon was the best place for us to go, there being a man there who spoke English, and the Governor lived there, he promised, if we would follow the Junk, as they were going close to Champoon, that he would send a man with us to show us the way, we then kept away after the Junk, they kindly gave us some cooked rice and fish.

About 5 P. M. we arrived at Thong-Kat, the Captain of the Junk (who was also the owner) living here, we remained at his house for the night (by his invitation) he treated us very kindly, giving us supper

with himself and family, some of the men slept in the boat, the two Chinamen and I slept in the house belonging to the owner of the Junk, who sent mats, and pillows for us to sleep on.

This place seemed to be chiefly inhabited by Chinese, having Siamese wives, and was very well cultivated. Several of them came and brought us to these houses, and offered us fruit, tea, cigars &c.

Next morning, Dec. 1st the two Chinese reported, that there clothes had been stolen in the night, they had a small bundle tied in a handkerchief, which they brought out of the boat, and put in the place where they slept, I did not trouble myself about this, till I arrived at Champoon, when I reported it to the Governor, who made the owner of the Junk, pay for them, he failing to find the thief, (I was very sorry for this).

As soon as we had breakfast the Chinese Captain sent two men with us in the boat, and in about four hours, we reached Capt. Corderio's at Champoon, who received us kindly, and reported our arrival to the Siamese authorities in the village, but he failed to report us to the Governor.

On the 3rd Dec. Capt. C. went with me to the Governor, who received me very kindly, and expressed his sorrow at not hearing of our arrival sooner, he promised to send us to Bangkok, but having heard the day previous, from a Chinaman that Capt. H. was at Pathien, I requested him, to give me a boat, that I might go to P. and see if the Capt. had arrived. He cheerfully granted my request, and also said, that if Capt. H. could be found any where on the coast, it would give him great pleasure, to be able to forward us all to Bangkok.

Next day Dec. 4th, I left Champoon, in search of Capt. H. and his boats crew. I had four natives, to row the boat, and the ships cook as interpreter. We pulled up the coast, keeping a good lookout as we went along, but we did not see any thing of the Captain's boat. We arrived at Bansaun in the night, but could not get the boat in, as it was low water, so we waited until the tide made, when I went ashore, but received no intelligence whatever about the boat, or crew. Next morning 5th, we left Bansaun, and pulled round the Head, but there being a strong breeze, and a heavy sea, the boat's crew would not proceed any further, and much against my will, we beached the boat in the next little bay.

I was very anxious to get to Pathien and hearing that I could walk there in a short time, I took two of the boats crew, and the cook, and started on foot. We traveled along the beach which is a fine sandy one, covered with a variety of shells, and some shell fish a species of clam, with a very handsome shell. After we traveled about two miles, the sand being soft, and our feet sinking into it, my shoes (cannass) gave out, and impeded my progress, the natives tra-

veling fast, I could not keep up with them, so I off shoes and tried the bare feet I could not get on very well owing to the sharpness of the shells, and the tenderness of my feet. However I got along at a passable rate, until we came to the rocks at the next Cape, or Head-land, these we had to climb over, they were very sharp, being a kind of slate stone, with the edges up and craggy. By this time the tide was so high that we could not travel on the beach, so we were obliged to clamber over the rocks, which was tedious and painful to me. The natives of course, did not mind it their feet being hard, having got over these rocks, we fell in with a path through the woods, this we followed, cutting off the next Head-land, here I got well pricked with thorns. In this way we traveled alone, wading streams, climbing rocks and scrambling through the jungle, until we came to a house, where we learned that a little further on, the second Governor had his residence. We pushed on till dark, when we arrived at the second Governor's, about seven or eight miles from Pathien, where we rested for the night, during my journey I found my guides, of little or no use, because they did not know the road.

The Governor, and his family were very kind, provided supper for us, and observing that my clothes were wet, they offered me some of their own which were dry, which I accepted, and put on, (to the no small amusement of the company,) till next morning when I resumed my own. I slept but little during the night, my feet and limbs being sore.

Next morning 6th we resumed our journey and arrived about noon at Pathien, and went to the first Governor's, there I was informed that Capt. H. had been here, but had only called, and got some rice &c. and left immediately, the person (a Chinaman) who had supplied him, being then at the Governor's, told me that he (the Chinaman) offered Capt. H. a little money to help him on his way, which was refused by Capt. H. who then started for Bangkok. I informed the Gov. of the reason why I came and of my inability to walk any distance, requesting him to send me in a boat to the place where I had left my boat.

After having some refreshments, an officer went with us to the village, and procured a boat. We started at about 7 P. M. having the wind and sea in our favor, we went rapidly along and at midnight arrived at the place where we left the boat, but it being low water, we had to get out and wade for about half a mile, leaving the boat outside of the flats. I told the boat-men to remain till we had found our own boat, but not being able to do so, we returned to where we had left the boat, and to our surprise found that she was also gone. This was rather unfortunate, but there was no help for it, so we had to remain on the

beach all night. We went in quest of wood to make a fire, (this was attended with some little danger, there being some tigers prowling about our neighborhood) having collected a small quantity of wood, and a flint and steel being at hand, a fire was soon kindled, we each took a fire brand in hand, and went in search of more wood, having got enough we made a good fire by which we remained till morning. At daylight we went to make a more minute search for the boat, when we found the tracks of a tiger in the sand, about fourteen yards from the fire. Not finding the boat, we concluded that the men who were in charge of her, had taken her back to Bansaun, we entered the jungle and returned to Bansaun where we found the boat, and continuing our journey, we arrived at Champoon on the 8th.

I went to Capt. Corderio's instead of going to the Governor's, my feet being festered and swelled I could not walk, and for several days I did not go outside the house.

Capt. C. reported my arrival to the Governor who concluded to forward us to Bangkok on elephants, however I heard nothing more till the 14th when Capt. C. who was then going to visit the tin mines, went to the Governor, who had promised to give him elephants for his journey, taking one of my men with him who had volunteered to accompany him. In the evening I received a note stating that the Governor desired the party to come to his house.

15th—We took our boat and went to the Governor's about 5 miles further up the river, who gave us a place to live in, opposite his own house, providing every thing necessary for our comfort, appointing a man to provide food for us every day, telling us if we wished any thing more, to let him know. Fruit, fish, pork, eggs and other nic naks he sent from his own house to us, and with all this expressing sorrow for being unable to add to our comforts.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the Governor of Champoon, he spared neither trouble nor expence to obtain whatever he thought would add to our comfort while we were with him.

We would not have been delayed so long, had we not waited for the party which the Governor was about to send on duty to Bangkok, circumstances prevented him from doing so, up to the 23d, when our party, now reduced to three, Richard Mc Auley having gone to the mines with Capt. C. and the two Chinese remaining in Champoon, myself and two seaman, one of them (Charles Herring) being sick, embarked in the ship's boat, with four men from the Governor to row the boat, and in company with a boat belonging to the Governor; but on the 26th we returned to Champoon, not being able to get along the coast. * * * *

**North China Insurance
COMPANY.**

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks, and to grant policies on the usual terms.

BORNEO CO. "LIMITED"
Agents at Bangkok.
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, herewith notify all Ship Masters and owners interested, that we will henceforth, only acknowledge those Pilots, who hold their Licenses in accordance with the Port Regulations from the Harbor Master, and countersigned by us.

A. MARKWALD & Co.
Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters.
Bangkok, 21st January 14th 1865.

**Batavia and Colonial
Sea and Fire Insurance
Companies.**

THE UNDERSIGNED being Agents for the above named Companies are prepared to accept risks, and to grant policies on the usual terms.

PICKENPACK THIES & Co.
Agents at Bangkok.
Bangkok, January, 14th 1865.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS to inform the Ship owners and Agents of Bangkok, that he has been appointed Surveyor to the Register Maritime or International Lloyd's and is prepared to grant Certificates of Classification on Vessels according to their rules.

DANIEL MACLEAN.
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

Union Hotel.

THE OLDEST

ESTABLISHED HOTEL
IN BANGKOK.

Billiard Tables and Bowling
Alleys are attached to the
Establishment.

P. CARTER,
Proprietor.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

**FRANCIS CHIT.
PHOTOGRAPHER.**

BEGS to inform the Resident and Foreign community, that he is prepared to take Photographs of all sizes and varieties, at his floating house just above Santa Cruz.

He has on hand, for sale, a great variety of Photographs of Palaces, Temples, buildings, scenery and public men of Siam.

Parties can be waited on at their Residences.

TERMS—Moderate.
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

**Ship Chandlers.
VIRGIN & CO.**

Ship Chandlers, Auctioneers,
and Commission Agents.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1st 1861.

Situated near the Roman
Catholic Church Kawk-Kwai.
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

Oriental Hotel.

BOWLING ALLEYS AND
BILLIARD SALOONS.

THE NEWEST
Established Hotel
in Bangkok.

DYER & CO.
Proprietors.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. David King Mason, in our firm having ceased, the business will continue to be carried on by Mr. Robert Simpson Scott, under the firm of Scott & Co., from 1st proximo.

D. K. MASON & CO.
Bangkok, 31st Dec., 1864. (6t).

**TOWING & LIGHTERING,
STEAMERS.**

"JACK WATERS"
"FAIRY" &
"S.S. WYCKOFF."

Barges.

ENTERPRISE. COQUILLE.
CONCHA. INDUSTRY
D'ALMEIDA.

Also Barges No. 1, & No. 2.

C. G. ALLEN,
Proprietor.

H. H. HANSEN—Clerk.
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

**The Printing Office
OF THE**

**AMERICAN MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION,**

*Is situated behind the upper Fort,
near the palace of*

**H. R. H. PRINCE KROM HLUANG
WONGSA DERAT**

*at the mouth of the large Canal
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All orders for Book and smaller Job Printing, in the European and Siamese Languages, will here be promptly and neatly executed, and at as moderate prices as possible.

A Book-Bindery is connected with the Office, where Job work in this Department will be quickly and carefully performed.

There are kept on hand a supply of Boat Notes, Manifests, Blank Books, Copy Books, Elementary Books in English and Siamese, Siamese Laws, Siamese History, Siamese Grammar, Journal of the Siamese embassy to London, Geography and History of France in Siamese, Prussian Treaty &c.

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BANGKOK Jan. 14th 1865.

D. B. Bradley.

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WHOLESALE AND FAMILY
WAREHOUSEMEN,**

Ale, Wine, and Spirit Merchants,
IMPORTERS OF EVERY VARIETY
OF EUROPEAN GOODS,

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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA
SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA
FROM THE "OVERLAND MAIL OF Dec. 10th."

The main interest of the news from America still centres in General Sherman's movements. There is now no doubt as to the direction in which that general bent his steps after evacuating and destroying Atlanta, but the intelligence concerning his progress as yet comes entirely from Confederate sources, and is very contradictory. The latest communication received direct from Sherman is the following telegram to his wife, dated Kingston, Georgia Nov. 9:—"I have received all your letters up to the 3rd. I start to-morrow. Write no more and don't expect to hear from me except through rebel sources for some time to come. Good bye."

On the same day, Nov. 8th, Sherman issued orders for his march, announcing that the army would move in two wings by four roads when practicable, the right wing under Howard composed of the 15th and 17th corps, and the left, under Slocum, comprising the 14th and 20th corps. There was to be a general train of supplies, and ammunition wagons and ambulances were to be distributed among the different regiments. Foraging parties were to be vigorously employed in all directions. The troops were forbidden to enter private dwellings, but could gather supplies and drive in stock freely.

The wings of the Federal Army are described as stretching many miles across the country, foraging as they marched, and the Georgian journals complain that Sherman is devastating the country, wholly contrary to the terms of his order. He is said to have burnt Jonesboro, Griffin, Stone Mountain, Hillsborough, Clinton, and other towns, including the residence of Governor Brown. Telegraphic communication between Macon, Milledgeville, and Savannah has been destroyed. All the country between the Georgia central railway has been swept. Richmond papers of the 23rd Nov. publish an unconfirmed report to the effect that Sherman has captured and burnt Macon and Milledgeville, and was advancing towards Savannah. The steamer *Atlantic*, which left Savannah River on the 22nd, brings the same news as a "current rumour," and both have probably the same source. On the other hand, Georgian papers say that Sherman had not occupied Macon up to the 21st, which may probably mean the evening of the 20th—a statement likely enough to be correct if it is true as alleged in a previous telegram, that he was 18 miles from Macon on the 19th. Advices of the 20th relate that Sherman's advance had reached Gordon on the Savannah railroad "65 miles east of Macon." Now Gordon is not 65 miles east of Macon, but barely 25 miles.

The Northern papers stated at the outset that while the bulk of Sherman's army marched southeast to Macon, one or two corps marched due East towards Augusta. In all probability this 2nd body of troops marched along the Augusta line as far as Covington, destroying the town called Stone Mountain and the other stations along their route, and at Covington turned off towards Macon. The road, which on this supposition they must have taken, would lead them through Monticello, Hillsborough, and Clinton, the towns reported to have been destroyed, and enabled them to rejoin Sherman either at Macon or at Gordon, where, as we have seen, the latest reports placed him. He would then have his entire force within reach to proceed either towards Augusta or Savannah, places which he is not likely to approach with a divided army. Macon is said to be strongly fortified, and it was thought that Sherman might not attack it, but move directly upon Augusta, and subsequently upon Savannah.

President Lincoln has proclaimed that the blockade at Norfolk, Virginia, and Fernandina Pensacola, Florida, shall be raised, and these ports open to domestic and foreign commerce on and after the 1st proximo, subject to the necessities of war.

New York was thrown into a state of panic on the night of the 26th ult., by the discovery of a horrible attempt to burn down the city. Between nine and ten o'clock fires were discovered in eight of the principal hotels, to two of which theatres were attached, and also in Barham's Museum, which was crowded at the time with women and children. The means adopted by the incendiaries were the same in each instance. Some person or persons unknown engaged a room at the hotels, placed phosphorus and other combustibles under the beds, or in the bed clothes, set fire to them, and then retired, locking

the doors after them. These attempts were, no doubt, intended to be simultaneous, but from some cause not explained, an interval of an hour or an hour and a half elapsed between the earliest and the latest. Fortunately the fires were easily extinguished. Two persons are in custody on suspicion of being concerned in this affair, and it is supposed that Confederate emissaries are connected with it.

The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton Governor-elect of the State of New York, in responding to a serenade at the Astor House, stated that hereafter the State shall occupy no hesitating or equivocal position. The issue presented to the people, he said, was whether they would maintain the government in its integrity, or whether the advantages gained over the Confederates should be surrendered, thus acknowledging the inability of the North to maintain the contest, and becoming the laughing stock and derision of mankind.

FRANCE

The Court of Correctional Appeal in Paris has affirmed the judgment in the court below with respect to the thirteen deputies who were defended by M. Bermyer and other eminent lawyers. Thirteen gentlemen, it will be remembered, were prosecuted by the Imperial Government for holding what was alleged to be an illegal meeting. They were part of a permanent election committee; and it appears that the law permits twenty persons to meet under certain circumstances, only thirteen were put on their trial, and condemned, and an appeal was carried to the Correctional tribunal in favor either of the dismissal of the accused, or that their colleagues should be tried along with them. The court, however, merely confirmed the sentence of the court below.

AUSTRIA

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has concluded its debate on the address to the Throne. The draft of the address was adopted, and will be at once sent to the Emperor in writing. The address is liberal and progressive in many of its expressions, and denotes a decided tendency towards conciliation within the empire and peaceful relations abroad. One paragraph calling for an official statement of the causes and the results of the state of siege now existing in Gallacia, was adopted despite the strenuous resistance of the Ministers.

In the sitting of the Frank fort Diet on the 15th inst. the Austro-Prussian proposition for the evacuation of Holstein and Lauenberg by the Federal troops was carried by nine votes against six. Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Darmstadt voted with the minority. The representatives of Austria and Prussia then intimated that the civil Commissioners of the two powers in Schleswig would likewise undertake the administration of Holstein and Lauenberg. It is felt in the Prussian capital, that M. de Bismark will be triumphant also in naming the succession to the throne of the Duchies. Austria and Prussia, it is said, claim the right of nominating to the Diet a proper representative in the succession, and there is little hope of the appointment being made in any other manner.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The victorious Prussian troops returning from the Danish war entered Berlin in triumph on the 7th inst. The King was at their head, the houses were decorated, the streets were lined by enthusiastic thousands, and at night there was a brilliant illumination. The King addressed the officers and men who had been rewarded for distinguished conduct during the campaign.

Valuable lead mines have just been discovered in the province of Muser (Prussia.) The *Boersenthal*, of Humberg, says that the ore is so abundant and so rich, that it would suffice for the supply of all Europe.

RUSSIA

The Emperor of Russia has just issued a ukase extending the abolition of serfdom to Transcaucasia, the only province of the Russian empire where that institution still exists.

DENMARK.

We learn from Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark visited Kolding, on the borders of Schleswig on the 4th inst. and his presence there was, according to these advices, the occasion of a noteworthy incident. Several thousand Schleswigers, it is said, wished to visit and pay homage to him, but the authorities forbade them, and arrested several

persons in consequence of their persistence. Another telegram states that a deputation of 1,000 Schleswigers waited upon the King, and presented an address to him, declaring their desire to remain under his rule.

A TELEGRAM.

New York Dec. 8th.

The President's message expresses the determination to vigorously prosecute the war. No movements of the Army are reported.

His Majesty at the request of H. B. M. Consul, despatched the Gun boat *Success* in arms, to seek for the Capt. and remainder of the crew of the "*Fah-kee*" She left on Friday 27th ult.

By Steamer *Chow Phya*, news has been received that the Capt. of the *FAH-KEK* with his men after enduring some hardships arrived safely at Singapore.

Ed.

REMARKABLE DELIVERANCE.—At the battle of Stone River, a young man, a member of the Board of Trade Battery—and also a member of the First Baptist Church, Chicago—was detailed, with others, as a postillion to take charge of the horses while detached from the guns. He sat down behind a stump. Presently the thought struck him, "It looks cowardly for me to be sitting here while the rest of the boys stand out there exposed and unconcerned," and upon the impulse sprang up. He had scarcely gone a halter's length when a cannon ball struck the stump and shivered it to atoms, and would have killed him instantly had he remained in his seat two seconds longer!

ROBBERY.

The house of Conrad Lappney, Pilot, in Post To's buildings, was entered on Thursday evening the 23th inst. and \$83. taken out of a chest.

© น้ามันดิน ๗๕
© นับตั้งแต่จตุศกิวาช ๑๒๒๖ ๒
ชีวิต ผศก น, ถอย ขึ้น ไป ไต่ ประมาณ ไต่ ๕
บ้ มาแล้ว, ที่ ใน เมือง เป็น ชิล เวเนีย, แล
เมือง เวอริส เนีย, ใน ประเทศ อเมริกัน
นั้น, ชาว บ้าน ชาว เมือง ได้ พิจารณา เห็น
ว่า, คง จะ มี น้ามัน อยู่ ไต่ กิน ที่ นั้น, หมายถึง
ว่า ถ้า เขา แ่่น กิน ลง ไป สัก คน อย หนึ่ง,
คง จะ ทรบ น้ามัน ดิน ใน ที่ นั้น. เขา ทั้ง
หลาย จึง ชาว เข้า กัน เป็น พวก ๆ ชุก ลง
ไป, จึง ไต่ ทรบ น้ามัน สม ยิง ใจ นึก มาก
มาย นึกหนา. ปล่อง ที่ เขา ลง ไป นั้น, บัง

BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST. FEB. 1st 1865.

| Arrivals. | | | | | | Departures. | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------|--------------|-------------|
| DATE | NAMES | CAPTAIN | TONS | FLAG & RIG | WHERE FROM | DATE | NAMES | CAPTAIN | TONS | FLAG & RIG | WHERE BOUND |
| Jan. 16 | August | Boeck | 412 | Siam. Bark | Kamput | Jan. 18 | Elizabeth | Amerstadt | 275 | Swedish Bark | Hong Kong |
| 17 | Contest | Windsor | 608 | do Ship | Hong Kong | 24 | Iona | Brewster | 547 | British do | Singapore |
| 19 | Iona | Brewster | 547 | British Bark | Foo Chow | " | KimQuangHong | Grant | 218 | do Brig | Saigon |
| 21 | Tye Wat | Turner | 654 | Siam. do | Hong Kong | 25 | Young Greek | Thompson | 500 | do Bark | Hong Kong |
| 24 | Sen Tye | Demsky | 474 | do do | do | " | Kusrovic | Grey | 274 | do do | Bombay |
| 25 | Sirius | Ingerson | 270 | do do | do | " | August | Boeck | 412 | Siam. do | Singapore |
| 28 | Brilliant | Euzure | 300 | do Brig | do | 26 | Mandarin | Guffatbrand | 237 | Ham. Schr. | Hong Kong |
| " | Kamrye | Botsford | 251 | do Schr. | Singapore | | | | | | |
| " | Conqueror | Schorder | 571 | do Ship | Hong Kong | | | | | | |
| 27 | Sophia | Hinson | 282 | do Bark | do | | | | | | |
| " | Ben Lee | Chinese | 282 | do Lugger | do | | | | | | |
| 30 | Chow Phya | Orton | 857 | do Steamer | Saigon | | | | | | |
| " | Star of Peace | Dick | 455 | do Bark | Hong Kong | | | | | | |

Shipping in Port.

| VESSELS NAMES | CAPTAIN. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | DATE OF ARRIVAL. | WHERE FROM. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Advance | Sarms | Siamese Barque | 264 | Dec. 22 | Amoy | Chinese | ..... |
| Amoy | Schmidt | do Brig | 250 | Nov. 12 | Hong Kong | Poh Yim | Batavia |
| Bangkok Mark | Lee | do Ship | ... | Nov. .. | do | Chinese | Hong Kong |
| Ben Lee | Chinese | do Lugger | 282 | Jan. 27 | do | do | ..... |
| Brilliant | Euzure | do Barque | 300 | Jan. 26 | do | do | ..... |
| Comet | Freudenberg | do Ship | 507 | Dec. 10 | do | do | Hong Kong |
| Canton | Lanckenau | do do | 779 | Dec. 19 | do | Tat Sue | ..... |
| Conqueror | Schorder | do do | 571 | Jan. 26 | do | Chinese | ..... |
| Contest | Windsor | do do | 608 | Jan. 17 | do | do | ..... |
| Denmark | Prouse | do Barque | 328 | Dec. 12 | do | Tat Sue | ..... |
| E. Lee | Ponsonby | Siamese do | 300 | Dec. 30 | Amoy | Chinese | ..... |
| Edward Marquard | Churnside | British do | 301 | Nov. 27 | Hong Kong | Poh Yim | Uncertain |
| Euphrates | Behmer | do do | 600 | Oct. 22 | do | A. Markwald & Co. | Laid up |
| Erin | Roberts | do Schooner | 198 | Sept. 29 | ..... | Scott & Co. | Laid up |
| Eliza Jane | Stelze | Siamese Barque | 441 | Dec. 29 | Amoy | Choa Ah Lye | ..... |
| Flying Fish | Rictoraph | do do | 295 | Dec. 25 | Hong Kong | Chinese | ..... |
| Fortune | Luin | do do | 447 | Dec. 24 | do | do | ..... |
| Five Stars | Chinese | do do | 260 | Nov. 28 | do | do | ..... |
| Goliah | De Silva | do do | 450 | Dec. 17 | do | do | Batavia |
| Gold Finder | DeCastro | do do | 286 | Dec. 14 | do | Poh Son | ..... |
| Guan Soon | Ritchen | do do | 360 | Oct. 22 | do | Chinese | Hong Kong |
| Hope | Millington | do Ship | 432 | Nov. 27 | do | do | ..... |
| Ing Bee | Hansen | do do | 430 | Nov. 16 | do | do | ..... |
| Kamrye | Botsford | do Schr. | 251 | Jan. 26 | Singapore | Borneo Co. Limited | ..... |
| Meridian | Reynolds | Hanoverian Schr. | 294 | Dec. 12 | Hong Kong | Chinese | ..... |
| Mary Ross | Meisner | Siamese Barque | 545 | Dec. 12 | do | Poh Chin Soo | ..... |
| Norseman | Young | do Ship | 711 | Jan. 12 | do | Chinese | ..... |
| Ocean Queen | Moll | do do | 321 | Dec. 27 | Amoy | Poh Chin Soo | ..... |
| Orestes | Wolffe | do Barque | 250 | Nov. 9 | Hong Kong | Chinese | Repairing |
| Princess Seraphi | Kofoed | do do | 454 | Dec. 12 | do | ..... | ..... |
| Penguin | Brinroth | British Schooner | 197 | Jan. 1 | Amoy | Chinese | ..... |
| Prince of Wales | Athey | do Ship | 800 | Dec. 28 | Singapore | Nacoda | ..... |
| Seaman's Bride | Rothe | Siamese Barque | 314 | Dec. 14 | Hong Kong | Poh Choa | ..... |
| Seaforth | Concepcion | do do | 312 | Dec. 2 | do | Chinese | ..... |
| Sen Tai | Demsky | do do | 474 | Jan. 24 | do | do | ..... |
| Sirius | Ingerson | do do | 270 | Jan. 25 | do | do | ..... |
| St. George | Andrews | do do | 320 | Nov. 20 | do | do | ..... |
| Shooting Star | Berhun | do Ship | 400 | Nov. 9 | do | Poh Chin Soo | ..... |
| Sophia | Hinson | do Barque | 282 | Jan. 27 | do | Chinese | ..... |
| St. Mary | Kross | do do | 403 | Oct. 30 | Singapore | Poh Yim. | ..... |
| Sword Fish | Hainsholt | do Ship | 630 | Dec. 26 | Hong Kong | Chinese | ..... |
| Telegraph | Torgensen | do Barque | 303 | Nov. 22 | do | do | Hong Kong |
| Tye Wat | Turner | do do | 654 | Jan. 21 | do | do | ..... |
| Verena | ..... | do Ship | 860 | Dec. 11 | do | Poh Yim | ..... |
| Walter | Wetherspoon | do Barque | 237 | Dec. 22 | do | Chinese | ..... |

ที่ ก่ ฎก ประมาณ ได้ สิบห้า บาท สามสิบ
บาทบ้าง, ที่ สิบหก บาทก็มีบ้าง. น้ำมันดิน
นั้น เมื่อแรกพบ ยังใช้ไม่ได้, ต้องชำระ
เสียก่อน. แล เขา จะ ปล่อง นั้น ด้วย
เครื่องจักร ใช้ด้วย ใช้น้ำมันดิน, แล
จึงสูบเอา น้ำมัน ขึ้น ด้วยเครื่องจักร. ปล่อง
นั้น บางแห่ง ก็สูบได้ น้ำมัน ประมาณ วัน
ละ ๔๕๐๐ ถึง บ้าง, ๑๕๐๐๐ ถึง บ้าง,
๔๕๐๐๐ บ้าง, น้ำมันนั้น เมื่อชำระแล้ว, ใช้
จุดไฟ ตาม ตะเกียง ตักว่า น้ำมัน มะพร้าว
นี้, แต่ บางที่ ก็ ยังเกิดอันตราย เพราะ
น้ำมัน นั้น บ้าง. คือว่า ที่ บ่อ น้ำมัน นั้น, ฤ
ที่ใด ๆ ถ้า ไฟ ติด ไหม ขึ้น แล้ว, ก็ดับไม่
ได้ไร, กว่าน้ำมัน นั้น จะ ไหม เสีย หมก.
บังเกิด มี ขึ้น สอง แห่ง สาม แห่ง แล้ว, ที่
เกิดเพลิง ขึ้น แล้ว, ยัง ดับ ไม่ ได้ จน ถึง
ทุกวันนี้. จะ ไหม น้ำมัน หมก เมื่อไร, ก็
ยัง กำหนด ไม่ได้. ครั้ง หนึ่ง เกิดเพลิง
ติด ขึ้น ที่ ปล่อง แห่ง หนึ่ง, เปลวไฟ นั้น
ปล่อง ไหลลง ขึ้น ไป, ติด ไหม ปล่อง อื่น ที่
ใกล้ นั้น ต่อ ไป, แล ไฟ นั้น ก็ วน ไหม
เอา คน นายงาน นั้น ทาย ด้วย. จะ

ถึง มาคร ว่า ไหม บ่อ น้ำมัน ดิน, แต่
เพียง ทำ ปี ลง มา นั้น, ทุกวันนี้ ก็มี คน
จัด ชวน กัน เข้า ทำ การ นั้น, ได้ ๒๕๐
พวกใหญ่ ๆ แล้ว, แล เขา ได้ ลง ทุน
ทรัพย์ นี้ รวม กัน เข้า ได้ ประมาณ ๑๔๐
ล้าน เหรียญ. แล น้ำมัน นั้น เขา ได้ ขาย
ใน ประเทศ ยิบ, แล ประเทศ อื่น ต่าง ๆ
นั้น, ประมาณ ได้ ปี ละ ๕๐ ล้าน เหรียญ.

น้ำมัน ดิน นั้น เขา ขาย ถูก กว่า น้ำมัน
มะพร้าว ใน กาล ทุกวันนี้, ถ้า น้ำมัน มะ
พร้าว จะมี ราคา แพง อยู่ เหมือน ใน สอง ปี

นี้, อีกสัก หน้อย หนึ่ง, พ่อค้า นายห้าง ก็
จัก บันทก น้ำมัน ดิน นั้น, เข้า มา ขาย ใน
เมือง ไทย นี้ ก็ เห็น ว่า จะ ได้ กำไร มาก.

มี คน หลาย คน ที่ เคย ได้ สังเกต ดิน
ที่มี น้ำมัน ดิน นั้น, เขา หมายถึง คง จะ
มี น้ำมัน ดิน ใน ประเทศไทย นี้ บ้าง. ถ้า มี
คน อยุ่หา เพื่อ ชุก จะ ลง ไป ใน แผ่น ดิน
ไทย, ก็ เห็น ว่า จะ ได้ ภัย น้ำมัน ดิน บ้าง.

๑ ชาวใหม่ ฯ

๑ อาบระฮัม ลินกัล, ที่ เป็น ปรีคเต็นต์
ใน เมือง ยูเน็คซ ประเทศ อเมริกัน, ใน สั
๕๕๕ บัน, ชาว เมือง ทังปวง เขา ได้ เลือกลง
ขึ้น ไว้ ให้ เป็น เจ้า แผ่นดิน ต่อ ไป อีก สิบ.
ใน กาล ที่ เลือกลง ปรีคเต็นต์ นั้น, เขา ได้ ตั้ง
ขึ้น สอง คน, แต่ จะ เลือกลง เขา แต่ คน
หนึ่ง, ถ้า ผลาก ที่มี ชื่อ คน โทน มาก, คน
นั้น ก็ ได้ เป็น เจ้า เมือง. ฝ่าย อาบระฮัม
ลินกัล คน นี้, ได้ ผลาก มาก กว่า, เซลเฮอ
วิลแมคเคิลันลันต์ นั้น ๔๐๐๐๐๐ ผลาก,
จึง เข้าใจ ว่า เป็น การ ชะนะ ใหญ่, เพราะ
ชาว เมือง เหน ที่ ด้วย มาก. คน ทังปวง ที่
เคย ได้ สังเกต การ คัด ที่ เมือง อเมริกัน นั้น,
ก็ เข้าใจ ว่า, ที่ อาบระฮัม ลินกัล ได้ ชะนะ
ใหญ่ เช่น นี้, ตักว่า ได้ ทหาร ช่วย ออก หนุน
ในการ สงคราม นั้น ได้ ๑๐๐๐๐๐ หนึ่ง, แล
เข้าใจ ว่า, การ พวก ขบถ นั้น คง จะ แพ้ ลง
ราบคาบ เร็ว, จะ ไม่ ยอม ให้ พวก ขบถ นั้น
ตั้ง เป็น เมือง ขึ้น ได้ เลย.

๑ หนึ่ง มิคเตอซีโมว, ที่ ได้ เป็น เจ้า
เมือง นูยอก ได้ สาม ปี มา แล้ว นั้น, มี ใจ
เข้า ด้วย ฝ่าย พวก ขบถ, ทำ การ ชัก ชอง
ปรีคเต็นต์ ลินกัล ต่าง ๆ นั้น, ชาว เมือง

ทังปวง ไม่ ชอบ, จึง ได้ เลือกลง เขา คน อื่น,
ตั้ง เป็น เจ้า เมือง ขึ้น แทน, ที่มี ใจ เข้า
ด้วย ปรีคเต็นต์ ลินกัล นั้น.

๑ หนึ่ง คองเกร็ค คือ พวก ประชุม กัน
ว่า การ ฝ่าย พวก ขบถ นั้น, ได้ ประชุม กัน
เพื่อ จะ ว่า การ ต่อ ไป. ฝ่าย มิคเตอเตอริค
ผู้ เป็น เจ้า เมือง ฝ่าย พวก ขบถ นั้น, ได้ ว่า
กล่าว เพื่อ จะ ให้ คองเกร็ค นั้น ชื่นชม, ให้ มี
ใจ ทำ การ ตี ก สงคราม ต่อ ไป. ก่อน นั้น
มี ชาว เล่า ฎมา ว่า คองเกร็ค ฝ่าย ขบถ
นั้น, จะ จัด แจง ให้ พวก ทาย ของ เขา เป็น
ทหาร. มี ข่าว มา ใหม่ ว่า คองเกร็ค ฝ่าย
ขบถ นั้น ไม่ ยอม, ยอม แต่ เพียง จะ ให้
ทนาย นั้น ปฏิบัติ ทหาร, ไม่ ให้ ถือ เครื่อง
อาวุธ.

๑ นี้ ชาว กงสุล อังกฤษ.

๑ หนึ่ง ชาว มี มา เมื่อ กำปั่น ไฟ เจ้า พระ
ยา เข้า มา คราว นี้ ว่า, กวิน วิกโตเรีย กระ
หิทร เจ้า เมือง อังกฤษ, ได้ ตั้ง ให้ มิคเตอ
ท่ามัส ซอซนอค นั้น, เป็น กงสุล อังกฤษ,
สำหรับ กรุง เทพ ฯ

๑ หนึ่ง เฮ็มบรือ เจ้า เมือง รูเซีย นั้น, มี
หมาย ประกาศ ให้ ปล่อย พวก ทาย ใน เมือง
แตรนชะกอกแกเซีย, ที่ ขึ้น อยู่ กับ เมือง
รูเซีย นั้น ให้ สิ้น เจริง, อย่า ให้ ใช้ ทาย สืบ
ต่อไป เลย. ใน ที่ หัว เมือง นั้น ได้ ปล่อย
พวก ทาย เป็น ครั้ง ที่ สุก ภาย หลัง กว่า หัว
เมือง อื่น ทังปวง ใน ประเทศ นี้. ใน กาล
ทุกวันนี้ ประเทศ รูเซีย นั้น, ห้าม มิ ให้ ใช้
ทนาย ต่อ ไป เลย, จึง มีความ สุข สำราญ
มาก ขึ้น กว่า แต่ ก่อน นี้.